

THE MAN.

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 21, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CONVERSATION. BETWEEN A PRODUCER AND A NON-PRODUCER.

Dedicated to D-o-c-t-o-r Cheeseman!

(From the New England Artisan.)

Mr. Editor—The following dialogue took place a few days since in this city between a mechanic and a lawyer, who is also a Bank Director.

Mechanic. I am in want of a little change this morning, and so I thought I would just call and ask you to pay this small bill.

Lawyer. To 8 days work at 9 shillings per day, \$12! What a tremendous charge! Why I had no idea that you would charge more than 7 or 8 dollars for that little job, these hard times.

M. I charge you no more than other people pay me, and even at that price I can hardly support my family.

L. You must economize, and curtail your expenses, for people cannot afford to pay such high wages to those they employ; you know it is hard times now; money is scarce; and the President's interference with the U. S. Bank has caused a "derangement in the currency of the country," and created a great deal of "distress," therefore I think that if I pay you \$10, it will be high wages for these times.

M. You talk of economy! my family is larger than yours, and we work every day, while you and your family never did an hour's work in their lives; I live in an old house containing four small rooms, for which I pay \$100 rent; you live in a house of your own, which cost no less than \$15000. It costs me \$400 per year to live; while your family expenses are not less than \$5000. By my labor I get about \$400 per year; your yearly income without labor is as much as \$10,000. "Therefore I think" that if you pay me \$16, it will be low wages "for these times."

L. But you have charged me but \$12 in the bill, and now you begin to talk about 16, eh! I am astonished at your impudence.

M. I have as good a right to raise the price to \$16 as you have to put it down to 10; but I am not "astonished at your impudence" in trying to dock my wages, because it is a common practice amongst people of your profession, to grind the face of the poor.

L. Here, sir, here is \$10. Just receipt your bill, and give me no more of your insults.

M. I take nothing short of the whole amount of the bill.

L. Then I shall not pay it.

M. Very well, sir, I shall never ask you for it again, but I shall advertise it for sale to the highest bidder, so good morning, sir.

L. Here, stop; I'll pay you this bill, but you shall never have another against me; there's the money.

M. Now, as you have said so much, I believe I shant take them as *skin plasters*; that is not the legal "currency of the country."

L. Well, but you can go to the bank at any time and get the specie for it.

M. I don't want that trouble.

L. You are certainly the most contrary fellow that I ever came across; I'll go and get it for you.

Now, Mr. Editor, if all our mechanics would act as independently, and stick as closely to their prices as this one did, they would be more respected and much better off.

A WORKEY.

EMIGRATION.—For the last two days, says the Philadelphia National Gazette, the Jersey steamboats have been loaded with numbers of the colored population, who, fearful that there lives were not safe in this, determined to seek refuge in another State. On the Jersey side, tents are erected, and the negroes have taken up a temporary residence until a prospect shall be offered for their perpetual location in some place of security and liberty.

THE MONOPOLY AT PATERSON.

(From the Essex Democrat.)

It is observable that the Society for the Encouragement of Useful Manufactures still entertain an idea of success and determination of monopolizing and controlling the whole business, property, and inhabitants of Paterson. The people certainly have seen and felt sufficient of the effects of their wicked schemes to resist, in the instance of the effrontery of their last effort adopted at a late Whig meeting, over which Mr. John Colt presided, to force them to vote for the Bank. Here is a deliberate system of proscription, adopted, fellow citizens of Paterson, to force you to sustain them in their unholy purposes—of impoverishing and enslaving you for life. The Bank question now before the people will decide the fate of the monopoly here, and of the inhabitants of Paterson. If the Bank is not re-chartered, Paterson is disenthralled; but if the Bank is re-chartered, the Pierson Government at Ramapo, or one just like it, may be said to be established in Paterson. Most of you are sufficiently conversant with that, having been forced to leave (many of you) your native homes in consequence of its unjust, oppressive, and obnoxious exercise. Eventually our farmers must expect to be excluded from bringing their produce to market except under the restrictions of this monopoly. It is not believed the Society for the Encouragement of Useful Manufactures can sustain themselves, as heretofore, and exclude capitalists from the place, provided the United States Bank is not re-chartered. Hence the varied schemes to control you, and finding none other sufficient for the task, have now come to that one (no matter how odious) of proscription. Paterson this day would be the greatest Manufacturing place in the United States had it not been shackled by this monopoly. There would have been sufficient capital in it to have kept your property, your employment, and your wages unchanged, as has been the case in other manufacturing places where the business has been unrestrained. We always expect to find some pliant tools lending their support to designing men. In most cases they suppose they are studying their interest, but in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred they are mistaken in consequence of their short-sightedness, or want of reflection. In this instance there can be no doubt of their either being mistaken, (which is believed to be the case with pretty much all,) or their being most inhumane, hard hearted wretches—enemies to God and man.

Roswell L. Colt, being a Director of the United States Bank, and Governor of the Society for the Encouragement of useful Manufactures, would be in every respect prepared, should the Bank be re-chartered to continue a system of oppression derogatory to the true interest and meaning of the charter of the society, because, by preventing capitalists locating here and carrying on Manufacturing to advantage, they do in every sense of the word, discourage manufacturing. They are determined not to have any competitors, or in other words, capitalists, in Paterson. Look at the consequences—already you have seen mechanics, not only single men, but men of families, compelled to leave the town and their families, and go away in search of work in other places. It is high time, fellow citizens, to awake and go against this infamous bank, and all other monopolies—in particular such as are in any respect connected with it.

PATERSON.

The Nashville Banner of the 7th states that General Jackson will dine with his friends and neighbours of Nashville and its vicinity, and the members of the Convention, and such other of his fellow citizens from different parts of the State as may be present on Wednesday 13th of August.

Mariam Thompson, mentioned as having been seriously injured by jumping from a window in the Somersworth Factory while the same was on fire, has since expired.

FOR "THE MAN."

REVIEW

Of a work "on Credit, Currency, and Banking. By Eleazar Lord."

(Continued.)

CHAPTER IV.

"On Regulations of the Currency."

This is a valuable chapter also, and has truths enough in it to overturn his or any other system of Paper Money and Banking, if the decision were left to honest men. I offer a few extracts in proof: After stating, that the most essential quality in a currency is steadiness and uniformity of value, and that variations in it were similar in their effects on the people to what fluctuations in weight and measures would be, he says:

"Though paper has not, like coin, the qualities necessary in a standard, it has in circulation the effect of a criterion of value; and it is the suddenness and ease with which the quantity of paper can be increased or diminished, which constitute the principal objection to the employment of it in circulation. This quality of bank paper is the true source of nearly all the fluctuations in the currency in this country since the introduction and multiplication of banks. An increase of bank issues induces overtrading and excess of imports, which are followed by an export of specie, and a withdrawal of bank notes."

"When the issues of paper have been pushed to such excess as to lower the market rate of interest, occasion large sums of money to be unemployed, and render it extremely easy to obtain the control of funds, an advance in the price of commodities immediately takes place, and speculative transactions are induced. The continued rise of prices, and increase of speculation, cause a proportionate demand for more notes; and the greater the quantity of notes issued the more prices rise. At whatever point an excess of issues begins, it soon extends to the whole country. Universal confidence is felt, and the progress of redundancy and speculation is called prosperity. At length the people discover with surprise that the precious metals have been withdrawn and sent abroad; that paper in circulation has lost its exchangeable value, or is fast disappearing; that prices are rapidly falling; and that the payment of their debts must involve a sacrifice of their property and their hopes."

These certainly are damnable characteristics of Paper Money, Banking, and that system of credit on which our author lavishes so much encomium. He then shows that the prudence of directors offers no safeguard against over-issues, and observes:

"Were the worst consequences of excessive issues and contractions of their paper to fall on banks themselves, effectual lessons of prudence might be enforced by their experience. But this seldom or never happens. In ordinary cases, and whenever their notes are withdrawn from circulation without losing the character of being convertible, the banks are shielded by two circumstances which substantially transfer the evils to the community: 1st, by their earlier knowledge of the excess and depreciation of the currency; and 2d, by the endorsements on the commercial paper which they hold."

He then shows, what indeed is very important, but what has been long ago proved and shown by various writers, that "convertibility" of paper into coin not only cannot be relied on as a check to excessive issue, but its operation is disastrous to the public, and ruinous to those who have payments to make. The rest of the chapter is made out with an exhibition of evils inseparable from rag money, although he hints at his patent plan for giving an honest character to dishonest money!

"Who is that very red faced lady pray?" "Why," answered the other, with whom the lady in question was no favorite, "I take her to be the scarlet fever that goes about."

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wednesday—12 o'clock, noon.

The Board of Health report that from 12 o'clock at noon yesterday, to the same hour this day, there have been 33 cases of Cholera and 15 deaths, viz:

	Deaths.	Cases.
Reported by Physicians,	17	8
Bellevue,	8	3
Duane Street Hospital,	5	3
Greenwich do,	3	1
Total,	33	15

J. MORTON, Secretary.

THE ALBANY ARGUS makes a great fuss about the Wigs of New Orleans having celebrated their victory (as they call it) on a Sunday. This is what we call a paltry attempt to subvert party purposes by an appeal to religious prejudice, and one that will do more harm than good to the cause in which it is employed. The Argus is conducted with great talent, but, like most party papers, it is not scrupulous enough in the choice of materials for its arguments.

We recommend to the Argus a perusal of the following anecdote:

PARTY SPIRIT.—Those who remember him cannot fail to recollect that the celebrated John Wilks was one of the ugliest men imaginable. Once upon a time, Wilks was speaking from the Middlesex hustings, a supporter was so transported by his eloquence, as to exclaim, "What a beautiful man he is!" "Beautiful!" exclaimed a bystander, "why, he squints confoundedly." "Not a bit more," rejoined the other, "than a gentleman ought to squint."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BANK.—The following is an extract from a reply of the President to a letter from a committee of the citizens of Knoxville, inviting him to a public dinner:

"In the course which I have pursued towards the Bank, I have been governed by a solemn sense of duty, and have never doubted that when the People came to reflect upon the conduct of the Institution, they would concur with me in denouncing it as dangerous to the purity of our free institutions. Under this conviction, the abuse and obloquy which have been thrown upon me, have had no other effect than to increase my vigilance as a public officer. The judgment which you pronounce on the subject, cannot, therefore, but be gratifying, and in connexion with former manifestations of your respect and favor which I have received, will be gratefully remembered.

The old Hero is true to the core. Long life to him.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.—A number of persons implicated in the emission of spurious money, have lately been arrested in Gallatin, Missouri. The editor of the Intelligencer of that place, furnishes a confession of two of the gang, by which it appears that many others are implicated. Some of these, says the editor, are men of property, standing sufficiently high in popular estimation to be elected to high and responsible offices. The only punishment inflicted upon the parties, was an order to quit the country. This was right. These men had been counterfeiting spurious money, the rags of the Banks, and there was no reason why the counterfeiters of the spurious money should be subjected to a severe punishment while the manufactures of it are suffered to go at large.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, the extensive cloth manufactory of Morrison & Son, corner of 13th and Hudson streets, was destroyed by fire. The building was of brick, two stories high, and 50 or 60 feet long.

It is more than probable that the larger part of the Silver Plate belonging to the Convent and its inmates, was melted down in the conflagration. A gentleman brought to our office, this morning, a small quantity of silver and gold, in amorphous masses, which he found amongst the ruins. There can be no doubt, however, that a portion of it was plundered.—*Boston Trans.*

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Florida, Capt. Mauran, Havre papers to July 15th, and Paris to the evening of the 14th, have been received by the Journal of Commerce, which furnish the following information:

French Steamers now transport the mail between Calais and Dover.

The Cholera is in Gibraltar.

Don Pedro was suffering severely in consequence of a fall from his horse in Brazil.

The Duke of Palmella has had several conferences with the ministers on the subject of the proper persons to constitute a regency, in case the health of Don Pedro should become such as to disable him.

A terrible fire occurred at Smyrna on the 3d June; about sixty of the finest houses, built in the European style, with an immense number of warehouses, were reduced to ashes.

PARIS, July 15.—The news of the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain, has had a depressing influence on our funds, and still more on the *rentes perpetuelles* of Spain, which after opening at 66 closed at 64.

The news from Madrid of the 4th inst. is to the following effect: The cholera is almost exclusively the object of attention here. This terrible malady, which still continues its ravages in the south of Spain, has at length made its appearance in the capital, where, however, it is as yet confined to the hospitals. The cases said to have happened in private are doubtful. The disease, both at Madrid and at Ballecca, a village one league from the capital, where the great number of sick are, shows itself in a mild form; but little reliance is placed upon this circumstance, as it also at first appeared under a mild form in the towns in Andalusia, where the mortality has since been so considerable.

Prince Louis Bonaparte, who requested that he might be allowed to form a part of the Bernese contingent, of artillery ordered to the camp of Thoune, has just been appointed honorary officer, with the rank of captain, by the Executive Council of Berne.

PARIS, July 14.—Three couriers, one travelling direct to London, arrived on Saturday night in Paris from Madrid. It is said that their dispatches contain the intelligence that the meeting of the Cortes was deferred, and that a certain banker, in consequence of information received by him from his agents at Bayonne, had delayed sending the promised million of francs to Quesada, who was to aid Rodil in his operations, against the insurgent provinces. It is added, that bills of the Queen's Government upon the same banker had not been duly honored.—*Constitutionnel.*

Admiral de Rigny sent off on Saturday night a courier in all haste for Madrid, with despatches for M. de Rayneval, in order to counteract the impression which the retirement of Lord Grey might make upon the Cabinet of Madrid, and the consequences it might have with regard to the famous treaty of the quadruple alliance.—*Quotidienne.*

The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux of the 11th inst. has the following:—General Rodil at the head of 6,000 men arrived on the 6th before Pampeluna, into which town he immediately entered. The Carlist chief Sagastibelza, who threatened that town with a *coup-de-main*, withdrew to Elisondo, not daring to contend with such considerable forces."

The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux of the 10th inst., contains the following:—"The Carlists appear to have adopted from some time back a method of levying speedily large contributions. On arriving in a commune they arrest and carry off with them the authorities and the wealthiest inhabitants, threatening that if a certain sum is not furnished for their ransom within a specified time, they shall be shot. In the commune of Etcho the Director of the Customs and some of the principal inhabitants have been carried off in this manner, and have not since been heard of. It is feared that they have been sacrificed. By letters from the western frontiers we learn that Zumalacarréguy, after having accomplished his expedition, returned with great speed at the head of the principal body of insurgents to Navarre. He took back with him a great quantity of provisions and equipments, for the purpose of transporting which he seized all the horses he could lay his hands upon. He has completely ravaged the country, so that the Queen's troops will find no resources in it, and must bring every thing they want with them."

PARIS, July 14.—Don Carlos has quit London.

The English Journals announce that he left in the steamer Royal Union. It is asserted here to-day that he debarked at Dieppe, travelled through France and has arrived at Elison, do, where he soon found himself surrounded by the principal chiefs of his party. If the pretender is in Spain, we shall have a chance to see how our doctrinaires will treat the quadruple alliance which obliges France to support Marie Christine.

A letter direct from Lisbon of the 16th June contains the following statement not to be found in the news via London:—"The law which has been promulgated relative to the elections establishes a very wide basis of suffrage; all except monks, domestic servants, and vagabonds, will have the right of voting."

A letter of the second inst. from Ancona, says:—"A steam vessel from the Ionian Islands has brought intelligence of the conclusion of the trial of Colocotroni and his fellow prisoners. Colocotroni and Koliapulo were condemned to death, but King Otho commuted their punishment to 20 years' imprisonment. There has been a change of ministry in Greece. Mavrocordato is named ambassador to the Court of Prussia, and is replaced in the Department for Foreign Affairs and the King's household by the celebrated Rizo. Coletta has been appointed Minister of the Marine and of the Interior, and President of the Council.

THE SCHOONER ADVANCE.—The story of distressing mortality on board the schooner advance, Captain Osborne, which we copied yesterday from the New Bedford Gazette, seems to have been incorrect in some of its particulars, according to the following appendix to the narrative given by the Journal of Commerce:

We are happy to state that melancholy as was the scene on board the Advance, the mortality was much less than is here represented. An intelligent gentleman who visited that vessel on the 15th inst. at the instance of the underwriters, informs us that he found her in possession of two of her original crew in perfect health, and engaged in washing down the decks. From them he learned that a passenger, by the name of Pease, died the day after leaving New York, and that the body was thrown overboard in the night. In the course of the following day and night, the wind being fresh from the eastward, the Captain's wife and the widow of Mr. Pease complained of sea-sickness, which induced Capt. O. to run in under Long Island and land them, together with the son of Mrs. Pease, who left the city in poor health. At that time no other person complained of indisposition. Capt. O. and lady partook of a hearty breakfast, and among other things ate of an apple pie. Soon after, Capt. O. complained of cholera, and continued to grow worse under charge of a regular physician until the following morning, when he died and was decently interred. These were the only deaths which occurred. While the above mentioned persons were on shore, the mate and cook left the vessel in the small boat, and down to the 15th inst. had not since been heard of. Under these circumstances, Mrs. Osborne employed Capt. N. Tuthill to take the vessel into a place of safety, and keep charge of her, with the two remaining seamen, and a man with him. He accordingly carried her into Drowned Meadow Harbor, (Brookhaven) where she remained when our informant visited her. This gentleman afterwards interrogated the two seamen separately, and found their statements to correspond, and the same was confirmed in the most essential particulars by Captain Tuthill. It will be seen from this statement that the number of seamen was not five, as represented in the New Bedford paper, but only three including the cook, which with the Captain and mate, would be sufficient to manage the vessel, and as many as are usually employed on board a coasting craft of her tonnage. As Mrs. O. had taken the vessel's papers, it was thought proper to set for the this fact by affidavit before a magistrate, and for Capt. Tuthill to proceed with her forthwith to Edgartown, accompanied by two of her original crew. We learn from Capt. Kinner, of the sloop Empress, who left Brookhaven on the 16th, (Saturday,) that the Advance was still in port, but would sail the first fair wind. Mrs. Pease's son continued ill, but was in a fair way to recover. Her deceased husband was Mr. Daniel Pease, who kept a grocery far up town. Capt. Osborne (Henry) was a very estimable man, perfectly temperate, and where best known his death will be deeply lamented.

TRIAL OF THE CHARLESTOWN RIOTERS.

Aurora Office, Charlestown, Aug 18.

The Court of Justices met at the Court House, East Cambridge, this morning at 10 o'clock. Present, Austin and Tufts, and the Attorney General for the Government. Isaac Parker, of East Cambridge, was arraigned as aiding and abetting in the riot and burning of the Convent. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution; but no witnesses were called on the part of the defence. The counsel asked for bail, to which the Attorney General consented, as the prisoner could not, on the evidence given in, be indicted for a capital offence. The Justices proposed a bail of \$1000 in two sureties, which it is probable the defendant will be able to procure, as his character is said to stand very fair. The examination in the case of Roulstone, a member of No. 13, will come on next.

The examination of Pond, a Bostonian, will probably follow; then that of Mason, a Charlestown man. We learn that other arrests have been made, the names of whom we do not learn.—*Boston Tran.*

The four persons who met with the terrible accident at the University yesterday, were named James McCormick, Daniel Braderick, James Callahan and Charles Stewart Dennison. The last named is a carpenter, who, when the scaffold gave way, caught by a ledge of the wall, where he sustained himself for a few moments, but his hold then giving way, he fell to the ground. He was dreadfully bruised, but no bones were broken, and this morning he is so much recovered from the injury as to be able, we understand, to walk in his apartment. Strong hopes are entertained of his entire recovery. McCormick, who was a labourer, was killed instantaneously. Braderick was conveyed to the city hospital, but died soon after being left there. Callahan was taken to the Greenwich Hospital, where he lingered in the most excruciating tortures for a few hours, when he also died. The falling of the scaffold was occasioned by its being overloaded with huge blocks of stone, which fell promiscuously around the bodies of the poor creatures, and some with full force upon them, crushing and mangling them in the most horrid manner. A poor woman, the wife of one of the laborers, summoned to the spot by the rumor of the catastrophe, reached the scene before the broken and defaced body of her husband was extricated from the heap of massive stones which had fallen upon him; and our informant says no words can convey an adequate idea of the piteous and heart rending shrieks which burst from her, as she threw herself upon the lifeless and disfigured mass, and gazed with a fixed look of anguish and despair on the battered and distorted lineaments of her husband, so suddenly and awfully torn from life.—*Ev. Post.*

MELANCHOLY.—On Monday evening, a party of three young men and two women went up the North River, for an excursion, in a small sail boat; and in tacking, in order to return to the city, the boat was upset by a squall. Two of them sunk immediately, and never rose again; the third, who had been married that afternoon, to one of the women then present, swam to her assistance, and supported her for several minutes above water—their cries were heard from shore, and boats put off to their assistance, but too late to be of any avail. The other woman (who was unmarried) was supported by a heavy silk dress, and was found floating, and picked up by the steamboat Erie. The dead bodies of the young married couple were washed ashore yesterday, fast locked in each other's arms. We could not learn the names of the parties.—*Transcript.*

CLEVELAND, O., August 9.—On Thurs day last, while an individual was looking for some cattle, in the neighbourhood of Rocky River, in this County, he accidentally discovered a human being in the most wretched and distressed condition, in a large bed of leaves which he had collected together. He is a man small in stature, supposed to be about 25 years of age; and, when found, was very much emaciated, with a beard two or three inches long, and almost wholly divested of clothing. He is supposed to be insane, and is unable, or cannot be prevailed upon to speak, therefore, no information can be obtained from him of his friends, or former place of residence. He is supposed to have been in this condition, from the appearance of things around him, for two or three months past.

Editors would probably subserve the cause of humanity by giving this notice a publication.—*Cleveland Her.*

THE GOLD CURRENCY.—The Bank party are in a quandary in relation to the Gold currency, and exhibit great uneasiness whenever the subject is agitated.

One press insist that the whole matter is totally insignificant, and unworthy a moment's notice—another thinks the Gold nearly as good as United States Bank notes, but objects to it on the ground that it can be counterfeited—a third arrays a list of imaginary persons whom it asserts has been duped by false coin—while a fourth praises it to the skies and swears most lustily that it is a project of the Bankites.

The honest Mechanics and Farmers of the country however, well know the value of the precious metals and all the varied misrepresentations of the Bank party will fail to convince them that our former paper currency was as safe or as valuable as the "Jackson money" of the present day.

In this matter the partisans of the mammoth exhibit the same variety of opinion that they do on every other prominent topic of interest, and as usual only unite in the common object of abusing the administration and misrepresenting its acts.—*Times.*

WHY WOULD NOT THE BANK SUBMIT ITS BOOKS TO AN EXAMINATION?

One reason is that they would show that more than A MILLION OF DOLLARS are due to the Bank from members of Congress. And it is said that Mr. Webster, who labors so zealously in behalf of the Bank in the Senate, has lately been discharged from a debt due to the Bank of \$1000,000 for \$10,000. The "God-like" can well afford to be a faithful client, and to "distress" himself a little as well as the country with his speeches.—*Eastern (Me.) Democrat.*

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A gentleman from Cape Breton yesterday handed to us, for the Museum of the Mechanic's Institute, the tooth of an animal found in the North East section of that Island, that evidently belongs to an age and a race, of which we have no knowledge, and can form but a very imperfect idea. It measures 17 inches in length, 8 inches round the thickest end, and weighs 2 lbs 15 oz. Though partially decayed, the largest portion is in excellent preservation, considering the length of time that it must have been exposed to the elements. Our friend has another, which he will also send forward by an early conveyance; and has promised to use his exertions in endeavoring to procure some of the bones of the animal, which, from the account given by the Indians, may also be found on the same spot. [*Novascotian.*]

We learn that two more individuals, named Mason and Parker, were arrested at Charlestown charged with being engaged in the riot at the Convent. It is said that some plate belonging to the Convent was found upon them. One belongs to Charlestown, the other to Cambridge.

Two Irishmen charged with setting fire to the Irish shantee, Friday evening, have also been arrested.—*Boston Paper.*

Working Man's Advocate.

Seeing that great efforts are being made by the TORY Wigs to circulate their leading papers (particularly the Courier & Enquirer and the Albany Evening Journal) throughout the state, at a reduced price, PREPARATORY TO THE FALL ELECTIONS, it has been suggested to us to state that a large DEMOCRATIC paper of the above title is issued from the office of the (daily) MAN every Saturday, which contains nearly all the matter published in the MAN during the week, at the rate of Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months, in advance.

For One Dollar, therefore, persons in the country may be furnished, from now till after the fall elections, with a paper containing all the passing news of interest, a variety of literary extracts, and a mass of political matter necessary to enable them to exercise the right of suffrage at the approaching elections to the best advantage.

The WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is securely wrapped and carefully directed to any part of the United States. The postage to any part of this state one cent; out of the state (if over 100 miles) one cent and a half. The paper has been published nearly 5 years, and has a circulation at the present time of Fifteen Hundred.

* * Editors of country papers to whom the above advertisement is sent marked, and who will give it at least three conspicuous insertions, will receive the MAN daily until the 1st of January next.

N. B. No. 2 Vol. VI. of the Working Man's Advocate will be published on Saturday next, (Aug. 23.)

The half eagles are circulating extensively and, are eagerly sought after and received by all classes. There is not, we believe, a word of truth in any of the stories got up by the mercenary tools of the Bank in relation to the coinage.

Our correspondents are enquiring for quarter eagles. They ask us why coin of this denomination is not issued. All we have been able to discover, is, that, as we are informed, the die sinker of the mint has been industriously employed upon the dies, but without being able yet to complete the quarter eagle die. It is again demanded by the public why, if one artist cannot do the necessary business in time, another is not immediately employed? We are unable to give a satisfactory reply.—*Pennsylvania.*

RARE VISITER.—A black snake measuring three feet in length, was discovered and killed this morning on a shed attached to a house in Beach street. A grape vine had spread itself over the shed, and he was found clinging to the branches.—*Boston Tr.*

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 7, 1834.—The mails sent by the Liverpool, London, and Havre packets, will be closed on the days of the sailing of these packets, half an hour before the bags are taken from the Post Office. The letters and packages received before that time will be placed under the seal and lock of the Post Office Department. One cent is charged upon all letters deposited in this office to be sent by packets. au 16 1w S. L. GOUVERNEUR, P. M.

A carrier wanted to take a Route of The Man.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

Those who wish to complete their sets of the MAN, are requested to do so as soon as possible, as we find it too much trouble to keep back numbers. Written lists of numbers deficient will be attended to by the carriers.

A few extra copies of this paper containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are for sale at our office.

DEATHS.

August 19, at the residence of her grandfather, Peter Lowland, at West Chester, Margaret, second daughter of Thomas A. Ronalds, aged 16 years, and 3 months.
August 17, Sarah Maria, youngest daughter of Thos. L. Voorhis, aged 1 year, 4 months and 5 days.
August 18, Rev. Isaac A. Van Hook, aged 59 years.
August 19, in Canterbury, Conn., Miss Prudence Crandall, to the Rev. Calvin Phileo, of Ithaca, N. Y.
August 12, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Dorothy Talnage, in the 30th year of her age.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Florida, Morgan, Havre, July 16.
Ship Francois, I Burrows, Havre, July 10.
Ship Glasgow, Robinson, Liverpool, July 17.
Ship Sheffield, Hackstaff, Liverpool, July 20.
Ship Cincinnati, Barstow, Liverpool, July 15.
Ship John & Elizabeth, Churchill, Havana, Aug. 8.
Brig Delight, Story, Leghorn, July 5.
Brig Francis, Edwards, Amsterdam, July 5.
Brig Only Son, Ellis, N. Orleans, 20 days.
Brig Abigail, Hopkins, Lubec.
Brig Balkan, Murch, Bangor.
Brig Daniel Kilby, Crowell, of Philadelphia.
Brig Dromo, Adams, fm Matanzas, Aug. 8.
Schr Swan, Woglam, 6 ds fm Petersburg.
Schr Columbia, Knapp, 8 ds fm Alexandria.
Schr Norfolk Tutill, 9 ds fm Norfolk.
Schr Select, Cole, 6 ds fm Petersburg.
Schr Mary Ann, McFarren, of Portsmouth.
Schr Helespont, Peck, 4 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Atlas, Howes, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Zephyne, Lamb, 2 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Temperance, Anderson, 10 ds fm Cumberland, N. E.
Schr Sarah, Lellum, 6 ds fm Yarmouth, N. S.
Schr Factor, —, 10 ds fm Lubec.
Schr Ripley, fm Halifax, and 4 ds fm Eastport.
Schr Volant, Churchill, Plymouth, Ms.
Schr Empire, Baker, Boston.

CLEARED.

Ship Manchester, Hewitt, New Orleans, Bolton, Fox & Livingston.—Henry, Gertz, Portland; Poland, Landon, Molitor; Odessa, Dewing, Apalachicola, Farley & Livingston.

PASSENGERS.

In the Sheffield, from Liverpool—Col. Nicol, 66th Regt. (H. B. M. S.) England; John T. Dunbar, and child, Ireland; Wm. Tarratt, Wolverhampton; Benjamin Randall, Pennsylvania; Samuel Clapham, Leeds; and 32 in the steerage.
In the Florida, from Havre—Mad. Josephine Roe i, Messrs. A. Bertrolet, F. Hollande, P. H. Lemke, Mrs. Moran, and two children, and 51 in the steerage.
In the ship Natchez from Havre, Mrs. White, Mrs. Mairion, of N. Y. Mr. L. Neill, of Philadelphia, Mr. Columb, lady and 3 children of Paris, and 180 in the steerage.
In the ship Glasgow, from Liverpool—G. Mogatt and lady of Edinburgh; Mrs. Robinson, Capt. W. Lightfoot, Messrs. Cahill, Lightfoot, Salway, and 50 steerage.

BATHS.—Rabineau's Floating Baths, one of which is situated at Castle Garden Bridge, and the other foot of Harrison street, North River, are now open for the reception of visitors.

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

Box-Mor of Dr. Rose.—It was the usual custom with Dr. Johnson's bookseller (whose name I have forgot) to invite his authors to dine with him; and it was on this occasion that Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Rose of Chiswick, met, when the following dispute happened between them, on the pre-eminence of the English and Scotch writers. In the course of the conversation Dr. Warburton's name was mentioned, when Dr. Rose observed what a proud imperious person he was. Dr. Johnson answered "Sir, so he was, but he possessed more learning than has been imported from Scotland since the days of Buchanan." Dr. Rose, after enumerating a great many Scotch authors (which Johnson treated with contempt) said, "What think you of David Hume, sir?" "Ha! a deistical scribbling fellow."

Rose.—Well, be it so; but what say you to Lord Bute?

Johnson (with a surly wow wow).—I did not know that he ever wrote any thing.

Rose.—No! I think he has written one line that has outdone any thing that Shakspeare or Milton, or any one else ever wrote.

Johnson.—Pray what was that, sir?

Rose.—It was when he wrote an order for your pension, sir.

Johnson, quite confounded, replied, "Why, that was a very good line to be sure, sir." Upon which the rest of the company got up and laughed, and hallooed, till the whole room was in roar.

ORIGIN OF WARS.—The history of every war is very like a scene I once saw in Nithsdale. Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice. They eyed each other with rather jealous and indignant looks, and with defiance on each brow. "What are ye glowrin' at, Billy?" "What's that to you? I'll look where I have a mind, an hinder me if you daur." A hearty blow was the return to this, and then such a battle began. It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice; and the fight instantly became general and desperate. I asked one of the party what they were pelting the others for? What they had done them? "O, naething at a' man; we just want to gie them a good thrashin." After fighting till they were quite exhausted, one of the principal heroes stepped forth between, covered with blood, and his clothes in tatters, and addressed the belligerent parties thus:—"Weel; I'll tell you what we'll do wi' ye: if ye'll let us alone, we'll let you alone." There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and the boys scattered away to their play. I thought at the time, and have often thought since, that that trivial affray was the best epitome of war in general that I have ever seen. Kings and ministers of state are just a set of grown up children, exactly like the children I speak of, with only this material difference, that instead of fighting out the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on, send out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then, after a waste of blood and treasure, are glad to make the boys' conditions. "If ye'll let us alone, we'll let you alone."—*The Ettrick Shepherd's Lay Sermons.*

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 \$ per cent.	
2000 do.	
3000 do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on.

my 17 tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office, "The Senator Unmasked: being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States." By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.)—Price 12½ cents.

Also, "Gold against Paper; or, Mr. Benton's Wind-up of the Bank."—Price 3 cents.

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

George's American Banking System,	Price \$ 70
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	18½
Reverell's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	30

my 18

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00

je2

GEOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street.

je2

A CARD.—DOCT. DAVISON, from the country, is on a visit to this city in hopes of enlarging his sphere of usefulness in relieving the distresses of the diseased—and with humility would beg leave to say to such, whatever their complaint may be, there is yet hope.

Certificates as to character and qualifications, as well as of uncommon cures performed in cases of Palzy, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Fevers, Dysentery, Female Complaints, Cancers, Inflammation of the Eyes, Haemorrhage, Pains of the Side and Back, &c., can be shown to prove that some diseases generally considered dangerous, can be controlled by his peculiar and mild mode of Botanical treatment in a few hours time.

Doct. Davison can be consulted, and calls for medicine attended to, at the Fulton Street House, corner of Fulton and Water streets.

au16 1w*

G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER.—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jy11 tr)

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES & POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26tf

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Pianos. Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 12, Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

my24

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Trentise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	

REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832. mh11

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed.

my19 tf

LOCKS, GUNS, BELLS, &c.—JOSEPH ROSE, Jr. Lock and Gun Smith and Bell Hanger, 80 Catherine street, near Oak street, New York.—Rifles and Guns of all descriptions made to order. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Ships supplied with arms and ammunition. Military Companies furnished with Guns. LOCKS made and repaired. HOUSE BELLS hung in the neatest manner. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols, Sportsmen's Articles, &c. &c.

au1

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$9 00

PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit.

my24

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCREIST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other orders of writing when copies are wanted.

je30

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. BOSTON, Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 Maiden lane, New York.

NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.
6 rows, 36 colors, doz. \$62 00 | 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. \$32 00
5 do. 30 do. " 52 00 | 2 do. 12 do. " 22 00
4 do. 24 do. " 42 00 | 1 do. 6 do. " 12 00

Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Portrait Painting, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the United States.

For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufactory have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sacking similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1,40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2

DIARRHEA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfay

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall street, corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual.

my19 tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37½ cents.

my 14

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson; Michael Kennedy, Hartford, Conn.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, a year, \$30 00 | One square, a month, \$3 00
" 6 months, 15 00 | " 2 weeks, 2 00
" 3 months, 7 50 | " 1 week, 1 50
" 2 months, 5 00 | " 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.